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Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

VOLUME 63 NUMBER 18

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FOR RELEASE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
OFFICE OF FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

LATE NEWS

The 1951-52 cotton crop in North Brazil (mostly long staple picked during August-December) is reported to have deteriorated further and is now privately estimated at only 230,000 bales (of 500 pounds) compared with a range of 450,000 to 500,000 bales in recent years. About half of the crop normally is consumed by local mills. The remainder, except for 25,000 to 50,000 bales of exports, usually is shipped to mills in southern Brazil.

The shortage of supplies in northern mills is so acute that about 40,000 bales of Sao Paulo cotton already has been shipped to those areas and additional quantities are being purchased at Sao Paulo. Tire factories in Sao Paulo that normally depend on northern Brazilian cotton are unable to fill all their needs from that source and indicate that imports of small amounts may be necessary. The shortage is reflected in current prices of cotton.

Quotations for Sertao (long staple tree cotton) Type 4 at Pernambuco reached the equivalent of 90.5 U.S. cents a pound (plus 3 percent export tax) on October 25 compared with the 1950-51 peak of 71 cents in March 1951. Price for Mata Type 4, an annual variety upland type consumed locally, rose to 71 cents on October 25 compared with the February peak of 69 cents. Sao Paulo Type 5 rose in recent weeks to 56 cents on October 25 following a decline from the February 1951 peak of 74 cents to a 1951 low point of 42 cents during the last half of July.

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The Government of India has announced a 1951-52 import quota of 900,000 bales (of 500 pounds) for United States cotton. This is nearly triple the record 1949-50 imports from the United States of 312,000 bales and considerably higher than total imports of about 800,000 bales from all sources in 1950-51.

FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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FIRST FORECAST INDICATES LARGER WORLD CORN CROP

World corn production in 1951-52 is forecast at about 5.55 billion bushels, on the basis of information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. An outturn of that size would be about 6 percent above the 1950-51 harvest and 17 percent above the 1935-39 average of 4.75 billion bushels. The substantial gain over the prewar figure is principally the result of the higher level of production in North America.

The forecast increase over the 1950-51 crop is widespread, with some increase expected for each of the continents. The greater part of the increase, however, is indicated for Europe, especially in the Danube Basin countries. Production in this important producing area is expected to be above average, contrasting with last year's small crop, which was sharply reduced by severe drought in that area. Production in South America may be considerably below the prewar level, mainly because of reduced acreage in Argentina. Present prospects for that country are relatively unfavorable because of dryness. This would be the fourth successive small crop, curtailing availability of corn for export from this country, normally the principal corn exporter of the world.

Current world forecasts include estimates for the corn harvest now nearing completion in most Northern Hemisphere countries and preliminary forecasts for Southern Hemisphere harvests, which will begin about March/ World corn acreage appears larger than that of a year ago, but is slightly below prewar average.

Little net change is forecast from last year's production in North America. A decline of 26 million bushels in the United States is offset by the increased crop reported for Mexico. The United States harvest, forecast at 3,105 million bushels for all purposes, represents about 55 percent of the prospective world production. Yields for the current crop are estimated about a bushel per acre smaller than 1950 yields, which more than offsets an acreage increase of about 1.3 million acres. The record crop forecast for Mexico is the result of increased acreage and larger yields.

Production in Europe is now forecast at 690 million bushels, about 40 percent above the small 1950 harvest. This would be the largest postwar corn crop for Europe. Favorable yields in the Danube Basin countries and in Italy account for the bulk of the increase. These countries normally account for about 85 percent of Europe's corn crop. Unusually favorable growing conditions were reported from all the Balkan countries, and above-average yields are forecast, following the very low yields in 1950.

Little change is forecast from the 1950 crop in the Soviet Union. The outturn would still be below the prewar average, with some decline in acreage indicated. Growing conditions appeared generally good and yields are estimated to be about average.

CORN: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, averages 1935-39 and 1940-44, annual 1949-1951 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/ Average 1935-39	Acreage 2/ Average 1940-44	Acreage 2/ 1949	Acreage 2/ 1950	Acreage 2/ 1951 4/	Yield per acre 3/ Average 1935-39	Yield per acre 3/ Average 1940-44	Yield per acre 3/ 1949	Yield per acre 3/ 1950	Yield per acre 3/ 1951 4/	Production Average 1935-39	Production Average 1940-44	Production 1949	Production 1950	Production 1951 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
NORTH AMERICA															
Canada	172	273	272	306	300	40.8	39.7	50.2	45.3	50.4	7,010	10,233	13,650	13,339	15,115
Guatemala	1,000	1,060	-	-	-	15.7	15.8	-	-	-	15,700	16,760	-	-	-
Honduras	5/ 258	5/ 319	-	-	-	5/ 14.0	5/ 13.4	-	-	-	3,717	5/ 4,262	-	-	-
Mexico	7,501	8,416	9,880	9,880	10,380	9.0	9.6	9.2	10.0	12.0	67,523	80,714	90,550	98,420	125,000
Nicaragua	5/ 86	5/ 132	180	200	-	5/ 17.4	5/ 11.3	13.3	16.0	-	1,500	5/ 1,486	2,400	3,200	-
United States	92,699	89,045	87,029	83,302	84,575	25.0	32.0	38.8	37.6	36.7	2,315,554	2,846,337	3,379,436	3,131,009	3,104,988
Cuba	360	376	445	410	-	16.7	5/ 16.6	16.0	15.9	-	6,000	5/ 6,250	7,100	6,500	-
Estimated total 6/	103,260	101,030	100,780	97,120	98,920	-	-	-	-	-	2,435,000	2,985,000	3,535,000	3,295,000	3,300,000
EUROPE															
Albania	235	246	-	-	-	21.6	19.7	-	-	-	5,067	4,837	-	-	-
Austria	163	162	144	160	160	39.2	31.2	32.6	31.2	34.4	6,384	5,053	4,700	5,000	5,500
Bulgaria	2,035	1,980	-	-	-	17.5	14.7	-	-	-	35,657	29,204	-	-	-
Czechoslovakia	5/ 395	245	380	-	-	5/ 28.6	27.3	32.9	-	-	5/ 11,300	6,695	12,500	-	-
France	839	620	714	803	825	26.3	18.9	12.6	20.5	29.1	22,096	11,700	9,000	16,500	24,000
Germany	85	51	-	-	-	47.1	43.1	-	-	-	4,000	2,200	-	-	-
Greece	650	529	553	614	593	15.5	16.5	15.8	12.5	15.9	10,078	8,743	8,750	7,680	9,450
Hungary	2,924	3,167	-	-	-	31.5	32.8	-	-	-	92,007	103,974	-	-	-
Italy	3,583	3,436	3,250	3,260	3,300	31.5	28.1	32.7	30.1	35.8	113,000	96,400	106,300	98,000	118,000
Portugal	1,235	-	1,194	1,295	1,325	12.1	-	7.9	13.8	13.4	15,000	-	9,430	17,910	17,800
Rumania	9,370	8,300	-	-	-	17.4	18.1	-	-	-	172,000	150,000	-	-	-
Spain	5/ 1,094	1,050	865	925	925	5/ 28.4	23.8	18.5	25.9	28.6	5/ 31,076	25,000	16,000	24,000	26,500
Yugoslavia	6,615	6,790	-	-	-	26.7	23.4	-	-	-	176,600	159,000	-	-	-
Estimated total 6/	29,790	27,920	28,530	28,440	28,820	-	-	-	-	-	697,000	622,000	620,000	495,000	690,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	10,000	-	8,500	9,000	-	17.0	-	16.5	16.7	-	170,000	-	140,000	150,000	-

ASIA															
Turkey	1,098	1,408	1,484	1,466	1,542	20.9	20.4	19.2	16.9	22.0	22,971	28,661	28,520	24,720	34,000
Burma	217	5/ 212	196	-	-	7.6	5/ 6.6	-	-	-	1,640	5/ 1,390	-	-	-
China	5/ 12,000	14,200	12,300	-	-	5/ 21.8	19.9	20.7	-	-	5/262,000	282,600	255,220	-	-
Manchuria	3,720	6,231	-	-	-	23.3	21.5	-	-	-	86,586	133,858	-	-	-
French Indochina	1,053	5/ 778	-	-	-	21.2	5/ 14.6	-	-	-	22,365	5/ 13,188	-	-	-
Indian Union 7/	5/ 5,526	5,643	7,837	7,350	-	5/ 12.2	13.2	10.0	9.5	-	5/ 67,240	74,240	78,360	70,000	-
Pakistan 7/	5/ 811	884	1,004	950	-	5/ 17.7	17.3	16.9	15.5	-	5/ 14,360	15,264	16,920	14,720	-
Japan	128	162	140	150	-	24.2	22.8	18.6	22.0	-	3,094	3,700	2,600	3,300	-
Korea	5/ 321	375	-	-	-	5/ 13.0	12.0	-	-	-	5/ 4,177	4,500	-	-	-
Java and Madura	5,150	5,160	-	-	-	15.5	15.9	-	-	-	79,976	82,200	-	-	-
Philippine Republic	1,765	2,442	2,140	2,200	-	8.9	9.8	11.4	10.3	-	15,715	23,967	24,000	22,600	-
Estimated total 6/	33,920	39,710	39,620	38,510	39,700	-	-	-	-	-	610,000	695,000	640,000	605,000	680,000
AFRICA															
Belgian Congo	5/ 179	329	-	-	-	5/ 19.6	17.8	-	-	-	3,500	5,860	-	-	-
Kenya 8/	103	102	-	-	-	30.3	24.0	-	-	-	3,121	2,453	-	-	-
Basutoland	350	360	-	-	-	8.1	7.5	-	-	-	2,822	2,709	-	-	-
Egypt	1,599	1,846	1,550	1,525	1,570	39.5	30.7	32.3	34.1	35.0	63,229	56,685	50,000	52,000	55,000
French Morocco	1,112	1,251	1,243	1,290	1,230	7.6	7.9	12.7	4.7	6.7	8,505	9,863	15,743	6,000	8,200
French West Africa	5/ 1,732	1,500	-	-	-	5/ 12.4	13.3	-	-	-	5/ 21,473	20,000	-	-	-
Madagascar	260	172	186	197	-	15.3	12.9	12.9	14.7	-	3,969	2,213	2,404	2,900	-
Angola	1,435	1,470	-	-	-	9.0	8.3	-	-	-	12,859	12,180	-	-	-
Southern Rhodesia 8/	268	243	-	-	-	22.1	21.1	-	-	-	5,923	5,116	-	-	-
Union of South Africa	6,989	7,657	8,100	8,000	-	11.5	9.4	12.8	12.1	-	80,132	71,711	104,000	97,000	-
Estimated total 6/	18,200	19,280	19,980	19,980	20,130	-	-	-	-	-	255,000	240,000	280,000	270,000	280,000
SOUTH AMERICA															
Argentina	10,775	8,176	2,330	4,940	-	28.0	31.7	14.3	23.9	-	301,986	259,124	33,230	118,000	-
Brazil	10,025	10,208	11,560	-	-	21.5	20.3	21.0	-	-	215,153	207,438	242,500	228,000	-
Chile	110	126	114	137	-	22.7	20.7	21.1	27.0	-	2,496	2,603	2,400	3,700	-
Colombia	5/ 1,360	1,440	1,747	1,710	-	5/ 15.1	16.0	16.6	13.5	-	19,511	22,969	29,040	23,030	-
Uruguay	425	420	470	530	-	12.2	10.9	7.5	13.2	-	5,188	4,573	3,510	7,000	-
Estimated total 6/	24,930	22,640	18,650	20,860	21,650	-	-	-	-	-	575,000	530,000	350,000	420,000	445,000
OCEANIA															
Australia	314	298	198	168	-	22.4	25.1	30.8	26.8	-	7,030	7,482	6,100	4,510	-
New Zealand	7	8	7	6	-	45.4	51.8	51.4	50.0	-	318	414	360	300	-
Estimated total 6/	325	310	210	180	210	-	-	-	-	-	7,450	8,000	6,600	4,900	6,400
Estimated world total 6/	220,420	217,890	216,270	214,090	218,430	-	-	-	-	-	4,750,000	5,180,000	5,570,000	5,240,000	5,555,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1951 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which will begin early in 1952. 2/ Figures refer to harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown, except for incomplete periods. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts. 5/ Average of less than 5 years. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Estimates for reporting areas only, allowances for non-reporting area, not shown, are included in estimated total for Asia. 8/ Production on European holdings only. Allowances for native cultivation, not shown, are included in estimated total for Africa.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Prewar estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to conform to present boundaries.

Production in Asia is forecast larger than in 1950 and above the 1935-39 average. Reports from this area are incomplete, however, with little definite information available for China, the largest producer in Asia. On the basis of incomplete information, however, some increase seems likely for both China and Manchuria. A larger crop is also forecast for Turkey, where both acreage and yields are estimated somewhat above average.

The corn crop in Africa appears likely to show a slight increase over the 1950-51 harvest, on the basis of preliminary reports. Prospects are favorable in Egypt, with a slight increase over the previous crop expected. Planting is not completed until January in the Union of South Africa, the ranking producer of the area. These two countries together produce about half of Africa's total corn crop.

Corn planting is just getting well under way in South America also. Allowances for both acreage and production are, therefore, very tentative forecasts only. Present prospects point to a slight increase in acreage, largely because of an expected increase for Argentina. That increase is expected in response to an increase in corn prices to producers, bringing the price of corn high relative to other grains. Some shift to corn from abandoned small-grain acreage is also expected. Preparation of land for corn was held back by dryness, however, and growers are reported having difficulty in planting their intended acreage. While the labor shortage continues as a factor curtailing acreage, a moderate improvement in the availability of tractors and mechanical corn harvesters is a favorable factor. No significant change is expected in Brazil's corn acreage. This is the other important corn producer of South America.

Corn is of minor importance in Oceania, averaging only about 7 million bushels. Acreage in Australia is expected to show a substantial increase if conditions favor planting. The increase is expected mainly in New South Wales where hybrid strains are expected to be increased significantly. Australia accounts for about 95 percent of the total for Oceania.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD COTTON STOCKS AT LOWEST POSTWAR LEVEL

World cotton stocks on July 31, 1951, estimated at 11.0 million bales (of 500 pounds gross weight except U.S. stocks which are in running bales), are 40 percent less than the 16.6 million now estimated to have been in store on July 31, 1950. The 1951 stock figure is only one-third of world consumption in 1950-51 and may be considered a minimum working stock since July 31 is midseason in the Southern Hemisphere producing countries where stocks (including unginned cotton) are always heavy at that time of the year.

It is significant that stocks in the surplus-producing countries on July 31, 1951, were only half as large as those of a year earlier, estimated at 10.4 million bales, while stocks in the nonproducing and deficit-producing countries were down by only 2.8 percent or less than 200,000 bales to 5.5 million. The amount of cotton afloat or in transit in international trade at the end of July 1951 is also estimated to have been down from around 530,000 to about 300,000 bales, as old-crop cotton was relatively scarce late in the season and importers awaited the arrival of lower-priced new-crop supplies after August.

Stocks in the nonproducing and deficit-producing countries, although only slightly lower than a year ago, were unevenly distributed. Moderate increases took place in some countries while others reported stocks below the level needed for efficient mill operation. The 1951 stocks of 5.5 million bales in this group of countries as a whole represented only 32 percent of their 1950-51 consumption totaling 17.1 million bales. The only major importing countries with stocks in 1951 above 4 months' current mill requirements were the United Kingdom, Italy, India, Japan, and Switzerland.

Stocks in the surplus-producing countries on July 31, 1951, estimated at 5.2 million bales, represented 33 percent of 1950-51 consumption of 15.7 million bales. However, high midseason stocks in Southern Hemisphere countries where consumption is low or nonexistent amounted to 1.5 million bales or about 1 year's mill requirements. In the remaining surplus countries the 1951 stocks totaling 3.7 million bales amounted to 26 percent of 1950-51 consumption of 14.2 million. Some rebuilding of stocks during the current season is to be expected in exporting countries as well as in importing countries.

Depletion of stocks in surplus-producing countries while those in other countries were generally maintained slightly below last year's level is attributed to the short world supply in 1950-51 and the consequent rise in prices with consumption at a record level. Exporting countries generally were willing to deplete their reserve stocks to minimum levels either to take advantage of unusually favorable prices or to afford relief to other countries where available supplies were inadequate. On the other hand, COTTON: Estimated world stocks by principal countries, July 31, 1951, with comparisons 1/

(In bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	Stocks on hand July 31			
	1939	1949	1950	1951
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Surplus countries				
Mexico	150	226	200	130
United States 2/	13,033	5,287	6,846	2,179
Haiti	5	-	3	-
Iran	40	24	32	9
Pakistan	-	153	133	167
Turkey	70	61	80	68
Argentina	243	481	665	400
Brazil	661	698	530	445
Paraguay	11	29	36	18
Peru	200	108	155	160
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	107	95	75	161
Belgian Congo	150	149	125	97
British East Africa	75	146	113	118
Egypt	325	575	489	409
French Equatorial Africa	15	60	72	52
Others 3/	1,050	830	818	792
Total surplus countries	16,135	8,922	10,372	5,205
Deficit countries				
Canada	56	51	61	69
Cuba	10	3	4	4
Belgium	150	95	150	114
Czechoslovakia	100	68	68	68
France	700	318	495	313
Western Germany	4/	117	293	133
Italy	250	344	395	445
Netherlands	80	51	98	72
Spain	50	52	45	61
Sweden	60	69	57	51
Switzerland	100	60	75	88
United Kingdom	1,045	1,639	1,403	1,228
China, incl. Manchuria 5/	900	400	300	200
India 5/6/	2,165	1,543	1,380	1,520
Japan	556	405	300	625
Korea 5/	43	37	17	18
Colombia	5	59	68	47
Australia	20	22	21	33
Others 7/	775	492	468	448
Total deficit countries	7,065	5,825	5,698	5,537
Afloat 8/	550	284	530	283
World total	23,750	15,031	16,600	11,025

1/ Estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include unginned cotton on hand at the end of July. 2/ Running bales. 3/ Mostly U.S.S.R., Mozambique, and Nigeria. 4/ Included with "Others." 5/ Includes estimates for noncommercial stocks. 6/ Includes Pakistan prior to partition in August 1947. 7/ Mostly countries in Europe and South America. 8/ Estimated.

importing countries attempted to maintain satisfactory stocks throughout the 1950-51 season because of earlier uncertainty regarding the 1951-52 world cotton crop and unsettled world political conditions.

Although world production in 1951-52 is expected to reach 35.3 million bales and consumption is expected to be less than the 32.8 million bales consumed in 1950-51 it appears that the world stocks will still be well below normal at the end of the current season.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural supplies approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

WORLD COTTON TRADE IN 1950-51 DOWN BY 4.6 PERCENT

World cotton exports of 12.0 million bales (of 500 pounds gross) in 1950-51 were 4.6 percent lower than in 1949-50 when 12.6 million bales were exported. The decrease is attributed to a world shortage of available supplies and resulting high prices rather than to a lack of effective demand for imports. A rise of 1,150,000 bales in exports from foreign countries to 7,743,000 bales was more than offset by a decrease of 1,724,000 bales in exports from the United States to 4,280,000 bales. Export restrictions, intended to conserve sufficient stocks for their own mills, were in effect in at least 7 countries during all or a part of the past season and are still in effect in India and Argentina and in Brazil in moderate form.

In 1950-51 the cotton-importing countries of the world were able to satisfy most of their mill requirements at a record level of consumption as indicated by stock data (see separate report elsewhere in this issue of Foreign Crops and Markets) showing only a small net reduction in stocks for this group of countries as a whole. World trade remained relatively high despite the short supply in the United States and the 100- to 125-percent increase in prices of foreign growths as foreign mills made an effort to meet increased demand and to build inventories of cotton and cotton goods during a period of rapidly rising prices.

A net result of last year's high level of trade at a time when world production was 5.4 million bales (running) below world consumption is that stocks in the exporting countries as a group are only half as large as a year ago, having been decreased by 5.2 million bales. The

COTTON: World exports by countries of origin, 1944-1950

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross weight)

Country	Year beginning August 1						
	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 1/
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA							
Mexico	125	263	204	359	232	655	860
United States	1,909	3,678	3,656	2,025	4,961	6,004	4,280
Others	13	30	12	29	29	38	46
Total	2,047	3,971	3,872	2,413	5,222	6,697	5,186
ASIA							
China	40	0	2/	0	0	0	3/ 50
India	317	848	828	704	262	214	153
Pakistan 4/	-	-	-	5/ 980	677	892	1,065
Iran	2/	0	8	6	16	29	106
Iraq 6/	3	1	1	10	2	7/ 6	7/ 31
Turkey	34	2/	1	5	129	209	364
Syria	0	0	0	1	5	33	111
Others 8/	75	49	22	31	44	23	58
Total	469	898	860	1,737	1,135	1,406	1,938
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina	43	125	36	0	28	49	276
Brazil	461	1,462	1,517	1,049	955	598	690
Paraguay	6/ 30	71	38	33	27	48	55
Peru	164	433	331	263	217	264	300
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	698	2,091	1,922	1,345	1,227	959	1,323
AFRICA							
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	330	280	249	255	325	325	350
Angola	6/ 26	30	23	22	12	27	30
Belgian Congo 6/	138	171	217	200	235	7/ 217	7/ 192
British East Africa	6/ 195	6/ 269	6/ 212	235	336	372	333
Egypt	804	862	1,482	1,577	1,692	1,640	1,532
French Equatorial Africa	6/ 77	85	86	127	110	6/ 108	120
French West Africa 6/	14	11	8	3	4	11	12
Mozambique	6/ 110	129	80	130	103	120	112
Nigeria	20	15	31	29	36	60	75
Others	2	2	2	2	2	6	13
Total	1,716	1,854	2,390	2,580	2,855	2,886	2,769
Other Countries 9/	0	400	450	675	600	650	807
World total	4,930	9,214	9,494	8,750	11,039	12,598	12,023

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Based on Chinese press reports of "large shipments" to the Soviet Union. 4/ Reported separately for the first time for 1947-48. 5/ Includes about 230,000 bales of exports from Pakistan to India. In earlier years this movement was internal trade. To this extent Asia and world totals in 1947-48 are not comparable with earlier years. 6/ Calendar years. 7/ Crop year. 8/ Mostly Burma. 9/ Mostly U.S.S.R.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research, and other information.

United States accounted for 4.7 million bales of the decrease and other exporting countries about 0.5 million. Since the production increase in foreign exporting countries this year is estimated at only 450,000 bales and stocks are generally depleted, it is apparent that the supplies available for export from foreign-producing countries in 1951-52 will be little if any larger than in 1950-51 even if stocks are allowed to remain at the low level reported for July 31, 1951.

With a build-up of stocks needed in about half of the importing countries and world cotton prices reduced to the 1949-50 level it appears that under present conditions world export trade in cotton could exceed the total of 12 million bales exported in 1950-51 and might exceed the 1949-50 total of 12.6 million. The principal obstacle to a sizable increase in trade this year is the fact that most of the increase will have to come from the United States, necessitating a much larger outlay of dollar exchange on the part of many countries which still find it necessary to conserve their dollar resources.--By Charles H. Barber, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

U.S. COTTON EXPORTS LOW IN AUGUST

Exports of cotton from the United States in August 1951 amounted to only 152,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight (146,000 running bales) compared with 374,000 bales (356,000 running bales) in August 1950.

The low volume of exports in August 1951 is attributed mainly to the fact that earlier sales for export of old-crop cotton were small while foreign buyers were awaiting the arrival on the market of lower-priced cotton from the large crop forecast for 1951, not much of which is usually available for export as early as August. Maintenance of the 1950-51 export restrictions until August 9 also was a minor influence on the August export volume. In addition, a number of countries eligible to receive cotton under the ECA program were awaiting the outcome of foreign-aid legislation pending in the United States Congress.

Exports in August 1950, on the other hand, were much larger than normal because of anticipation, on the part of foreign buyers, of a shortage of supply in the United States, of a rise in prices, and of the imposition of export controls which were eventually made effective on September 8.

Nearly all of the August exports were to countries that are not receiving cotton under this program. Japan was the destination for 45,000 bales, the United Kingdom 25,000, Canada 16,000, Belgium 14,000 and India 12,000.

A number of factors contribute to an outlook for an increase in 1951-52 of approximately 2.0 million bales over the total of 4,280,000 bales (4,108,000 running bales) exported last year. The principal reasons for this favorable outlook are: (1) the estimated small increase in production this year in foreign surplus-producing countries is entirely offset by a reduction in stocks in those countries during the past season thus preventing any significant increase in supplies available for export; (2) prices of a number of competitive foreign growths have recently experienced sharp rises, and are again above a competitive level with United States cotton; (3) dollar resources of most of the cotton-importing countries are being augmented directly or indirectly by United States expenditures in connection with the rearmament program, although this is partly offset by some decline in dollar earnings through regular commercial trade; (4) applications received by the Export-Import Bank for loans to be used in financing exports of cotton now total well over $100 million, although funds for this purpose available under the 1951-52 ECA program will be somewhat smaller than those used last year; (5) stated requirements of many importing countries for United States cotton in 1951-52 are well above the quantities exported to them in 1950-51; and (6) trade reports indicate that sales to date of 1951 crop cotton for export total more than 3.5 million bales.--By Charles H. Barber.

UNITED STATES: Exports of cotton by countries of destination; averages 1934-38 and 1939-43; annual 1949-50 and 1950-51; August 1950 and 1951

(Equivalent bales of 500 pounds gross)

Countries of destination	Year beginning August 1				August	
	Averages					
	1934-38	1939-43	1949-50	1950-51	1950	1951
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria	0	1/	61	55	2/	2/
Belgium-Luxembourg	147	43	192	80	4	14
Czechoslovakia	65	0	58	6	5	0
Denmark	35	5	34	31	2	2/
Finland	35	11	3	3	0	4
France	589	154	794	447	11	3
Germany	579	4	759	481	10	2
Greece	2	2	50	1	2/	0
Italy	430	12	749	546	4	0
Netherlands	86	34	259	158	1	5
Norway	13	6	8	20	1	2
Poland and Danzig	224	1	47	1	1	0
Spain	101	117	66	66	4	4
Sweden	93	53	29	33	1	2
Switzerland	2	14	41	22	1	1
United Kingdom	1,097	987	607	307	70	25
Yugoslavia	10	7	26	78	22	0
Other Europe	3/ 85	146	4/ 38	12	0	0
Total Europe	3,593	1,596	3,821	2,347	137	62
Canada	261	294	286	431	11	16
Chile	5/	5	39	48	0	3
Colombia	17	9	63	55	6	3
Cuba	7	11	19	24	1	2
India	44	18	405	219	2	12
China	55	106	132	54	53	0
Japan	1,271	216	929	883	116	45
French India and French Indochina	5/	14	11	16	1	6
Korea	5/	n.a.	52	36	0	0
Australia	5	20	0	0	0	0
Other countries	43	7	6/ 247	167	47	3
Total	5,296	2,296	6,004	4,280	374	152

1/ Included with Germany. 2/ Less than 500 bales. 3/ Includes 39 Portugal, 23 Soviet Union. 4/ Includes 24 Hungary, 5 Rumania. 5/ If any, included in Other Countries. 6/ Includes 144 Hong Kong, 41 Manchuria.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

U.S. FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DURING AUGUST 1951 1/

United States agricultural exports during August 1951, the second month of fiscal 1951-52, amounted in value to $273,643,000, an increase of 38 percent over the $198,732,000 worth exported during August last year. The country's exports of all commodities, both agricultural and nonagricultural, during the month under review were valued at $1,254,211,000 against $750,496,000 in August 1950. Agricultural products represented 22 percent of the total compared with 26 percent in August a year ago.

On a value basis, wheat and wheat flour continued as the nation's most important agricultural export, with shipments for the month valued at $93,016,000 compared with $28,644,000 during the same month last year, more than a three-fold increase. Cotton continued in second place, but with exports valued at only $32,069,000, a reduction of 50 percent from the $64,456,000 worth shipped abroad in August a year ago. Third place was held by leaf tobacco with exports valued at $29,845,000 compared with $24,437,000 in August last year, an increase of 22 percent.

On a quantitative basis, a comparison of August 1951 exports with those for the same month a year ago, reveals large increases in outgoing shipments of cheese, condensed and evaporated milk, dried eggs, pork, horsemeat, lard, oranges, canned fruit, barley, rice, wheat and flour, shelled peanuts, soybean oil, and dried beans. On the other hand, the figures show large reductions in exports of a number of products, especially nonfat dry milk solids, beef and veal, tallow, cotton, dried prunes, raisins and currants, corn, dried peas and white potatoes.

Agricultural imports during August were valued at $412,165,000, an increase of less than 1 percent over the $410,205,000 worth imported during August 1950. Imports of all commodities, agricultural as well as nonagricultural, were valued at $891,994,000 during the month under review against $818,406,000 in August last year. Agricultural products constituted 46 percent of the August 1951 imports compared with 50 percent in August a year ago. As usual, the commodities heading the list were coffee, rubber, wool and sugar.

On a quantitative basis, a comparison of August 1951 imports with those for August 1950 reveals large increases in imports of canned and corned beef, shelled almonds, palm oil, molasses, and cocoa or cocoa

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1/ Fuller details than presented in this summary will be published in United States Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products for August 1951, available on request from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES: Summary of exports, domestic, of selected agricultural products, during August 1950 and 1951

Commodity exported	Unit	August Quantity 1950	August Quantity 1951	August Value 1950	August Value 1951
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Butter	Lb.	195	176	135	133
Cheese	Lb.	989	18,726	340	7,728
Milk, condensed	Lb.	741	3,195	179	708
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	4,711	4,449	2,295	2,665
Nonfat dry milk solids	Lb.	21,028	4,196	634	610
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	11,741	27,617	1,414	3,767
Eggs, dried	Lb.	932	6,501	168	1,043
Beef and veal, total 1/	Lb.	1,829	769	558	371
Pork, total 1/	Lb.	3,572	5,833	1,197	1,735
Horse meat	Lb.	860	1,175	86	129
Lard (including neutral)	Lb.	33,126	48,398	5,478	9,078
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	50,166	35,833	3,691	4,497
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmfd, excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	374	152	64,456	32,069
Apples, fresh	Lb.	3,254	2,520	286	167
Grapefruit, fresh	Lb.	4,509	5,883	192	236
Oranges, fresh	Lb.	40,921	60,310	1,597	2,345
Pears, fresh	Lb.	4,862	4,099	431	410
Prunes, dried	Lb.	6,326	1,710	587	298
Raisins and currants	Lb.	20,193	2,942	1,055	412
Fruits, canned	Lb.	6,182	11,044	928	1,822
Fruit juices	Gal.	1,099	1,523	1,182	1,178
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	806	1,599	1,050	2,727
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	446	523	1,060	1,302
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	10,691	5,647	16,810	11,194
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	5,457	4,262	6,337	6,363
Rice, milled, brown, etc.	Lb.	83,277	110,794	6,208	10,664
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	12,446	38,446	23,203	83,969
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	1,023	1,796	4,028	8,682
Flour, other (100 lb.)	Bag	285	58	1,413	365
Hops	Lb.	347	237	208	199
Peanuts, shelled	Lb.	100	2,655	34	351
Soybeans (except canned)	Lb.	19,576	18,767	957	1,126
Soybean oil, crude and refined	Lb.	6,464	49,967	1,004	11,251
Soybean flour	Lb.	268	286	14	22
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	590	591	243	189
Tobacco, bright flue-cured	Lb.	38,385	41,675	20,743	26,753
Tobacco, leaf, other	Lb.	7,972	5,384	3,694	3,092
Beans, dried	Lb.	14,462	34,403	998	2,803
Peas, dried	Lb.	9,347	6,078	406	367
Potatoes, white	Lb.	39,594	31,141	750	594
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	4,318	5,001	783	1,030
Total above				176,832	244,444
Food exported for relief, etc.				2,996	425
Other agricultural products				18,904	28,774
Total agricultural				198,732	273,643
Total all commodities				750,496	1,254,211

1/ Product weight. Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Summary of imports for consumption of selected agricultural products during August 1950 and 1951

Commodity imported	Unit	August			
		Quantity		Value	
SUPPLEMENTARY		1950	1951	1950	1951
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Cattle, dutiable	No.	31	13	4,834	3,416
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	3	2	790	917
Casein and lactarene	Lb.	6,296	3,663	1,061	1,094
Cheese	Lb.	8,937	7,419	2,912	2,498
Hides and skins	Lb.	35,814	30,296	12,084	14,269
Beef canned, incl. corned	Lb.	11,620	14,383	3,652	4,590
Wool, unmfd, excl. free, etc.	Lb.	47,892	35,445	32,718	51,538
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmfd., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	5	2	607	1,054
Jute and jute butts, unmfd. (2,240 lb.)	Ton	2	2	752	484
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.	4	1/	9	1/
Olives in brine	Gal.	921	655	1,241	1,173
Pineapples, prep. or preserved	Lb.	10,876	10,950	1,139	1,302
Barley malt	Lb.	6,849	5,163	370	302
Hops	Lb.	0	0	0	0
Almonds, shelled	Lb.	164	466	47	162
Brazil or cream nuts, not shelled	Lb.	5,515	2,192	861	378
Cashew nuts	Lb.	4,314	4,663	1,308	1,877
Coconut meat, shredded, etc.	Lb.	13,222	7,728	1,898	1,118
Castor beans	Lb.	16,794	5,746	803	558
Copra	Lb.	86,571	70,294	7,098	5,360
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	0	0	0
Coconut oil	Lb.	9,586	5,362	1,162	735
Palm oil	Lb.	227	8,830	25	1,724
Tung oil	Lb.	12,309	677	2,553	232
Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton	504	344	53,421	38,044
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.	14,326	20,955	823	4,209
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.	8,012	7,649	5,651	4,873
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.	1,909	1,638	3,029	2,438
Potatoes, white	Lb.	693	60	10	1
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.	1,706	1,618	86	91
COMPLEMENTARY					
Wool, unmfd., free in bond	Lb.	26,890	6,235	14,146	6,081
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch	4,893	3,731	5,344	4,217
Coffee (ex. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.	277,034	170,394	130,836	87,547
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.	43,973	51,823	12,992	17,778
Tea	Lb.	8,787	7,152	3,531	3,253
Spices (complementary)	Lb.	5,888	3,382	4,600	2,952
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton	13	11	3,381	5,395
Rubber, crude	Lb.	158,921	158,801	39,716	76,436
Total above				355,490	348,096
Other agricultural products				54,715	64,069
Total agricultural products				410,205	412,165
Total all commodities				818,406	891,994

1/ Less than 500. Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

beans. On the other hand, the figures for the month under review reveal large reductions in the inward movement of a long list of foreign products including the following: casein and lactarene, cheese, hides and skins, cotton, apples, olives, Brazil nuts, coconut meat, castor beans, copra, coconut oil, tung oil, sugar, tobacco, white potatoes, bananas, coffee, tea, spices and sisal and henequen.

While the dollar value of both imports and exports of agricultural products was higher in August 1951 than in the same month last year, the trade gap narrowed substantially. On balance, United States imports of agricultural products during August this year exceeded the value of agricultural exports by only $138,522,000 compared with $211,473,000 in August a year ago.---By Leo J. Schaben.

WORLD 1951 DRIED APPLE PACK AGAIN SMALL [1]

The 1951 preliminary estimate of dried apple production in the 5 leading commercial producing countries is 13,200 short tons compared with 18,400 tons (revised) in 1950 and 17,300 tons (revised) in 1949. The estimate is 37 percent less than the 10-year (1940-49) average of 20,800 tons and 26 percent less than the (1945-49) average of 17,800 tons.

On the basis of preliminary data the Canadian estimate is down slightly from that of last year while the Australian production is double that of a year earlier. The United States production in 1950 was substantially higher than had been forecast because of increased drying in the Northwest late in the season. This season, according to the best available trade indications, a probable dry pack of 11,000 tons is to be expected.--By Walter R. Schreiber, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports. (See tables on pages immediately following)

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[1] A more complete statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular, obtainable from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

APPLES, DRIED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, 1951 with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Australia	Canada	New Zealand	Union of South Africa	Foreign total	United States	World total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average							
1940-49	1,500	3,700	1/	200	2/ 5,400	15,400	20,800
1945-49	1,600	1,800	300	100	3,800	14,000	17,800
Annual							
1945	2,000	800	200	100	3,100	14,500	17,600
1946	2,000	2,200	200	3/ 200	3/ 4,600	18,300	3/ 22,900
1947	1,500	3,300	300	100	5,200	15,000	20,200
1948	1,800	1,000	200	100	3,100	7,700	10,800
1949	700	1,800	200	100	2,800	3/ 14,500	3/ 17,300
1950 4/	3/ 400	3/ 1,300	100	100	1,900	3/ 16,500	3/ 18,400
1951 4/	800	1,200	100	100	2,200	5/(11,000)	13,200

1/ No production prior to 1944.
2/ Excluding New Zealand.
3/ Revised.
4/ Preliminary.
5/ Trade estimate--not official.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information.

UNITED STATES: Exports of dried apples

(Crop year, August-July)

Country	Average		Annual		
	1941/42-1950/51	1946/47-1950/51	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Denmark	-	-	-	8	1/
France	12	-	0	0	1
Germany	143	277	-	382	1,003
Italy	-	-	10	1	3
Netherlands	131	257	18	478	615
Norway	38	21	7	43	40
Sweden	213	376	0	226	231
Switzerland	-	51	11	78	164
United Kingdom	2,392	597	0	0	0
Canada	74	127	3	3	0
Other	811	416	453	308	129
Total	3,814	2,122	502	1,527	2,186

1/ Less than ½ ton.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

WORLD 1951 DRIED APRICOT PRODUCTION SMALL [1]

The 1951 preliminary estimate of dried apricot production in the United States, Iran, Spain and other leading commercial producing countries is 20,800 short tons compared with 26,500 tons (revised) in 1950 and 24,600 tons (revised) in 1949. The estimate represents only 72 percent of the 10-year (1940-49) average of 28,800 tons and 87 percent of the 5-year (1945-49) average of 24,000 tons. The estimate world production is one of the smallest in the past 30 years.

Iran, Spain and the Union of South Africa report increases in production over last year while the United States, Argentina, Chile and Australia report decreases. The United States, normally the world's largest producer, this year will have one of the smallest packs in recent years, according to trade estimates. The increased pack in Spain is attributed to the lack of tin plate used for apricot pulp. In Iran a very good fresh apricot crop provided more fruit for drying.

The 1950-51 export season ended in the foreign countries with only one country reporting a carry-over. Iran is reported to have about 500 tons still on hand from the 1950 pack but most of this tonnage is expected to be used in the domestic market.

The 1950-51 season's exports in the foreign countries are estimated to have totaled about 8,400 short tons or 68 percent of the 1950 pack in those countries. Iran was the principal exporter during the season with 4,950 tons followed by Spain with an estimated 2,600 tons. United States exports during the season totaled 2,245 short tons compared with 2,094 tons in 1949-50. The export statistics of foreign countries indicate West Germany, the Scandinavian countries and the United Kingdom were the principal buyers.

In the 1951-52 export season in the Southern Hemisphere countries which started last March, there has been practically no export movement from Argentina and Chile to date. Australia has moved less than 100 tons to date and does not expect to reach last year's tonnage because of good domestic demand and a short pack. The Union of South Africa, one of the minor producers, has done very well so far on exports and expects no difficulty moving its entire exportable surplus before new-crop fruit is available next March.

In the Northern Hemisphere countries Spain appears to be experiencing a very active export market. The Trade generally is very optimistic and believes if present foreign interest continues, the entire pack will be sold before the end of 1951. Sweden and the other Scandinavian countries

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[1] A more complete statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular, obtainable from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

APRICOTS, DRIED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, 1951 with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Argentina and Chile	Australia	Iran	Spain	South Africa	Syria	Foreign total	United States	World total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average									
1940-49	300	1,600	7,100	3,500	600	700	13,800	15,000	28,800
1945-49	500	1,200	5,400	2,400	400	600	10,500	13,500	24,000
Annual									
1945	700	900	3,900	2,600	700	600	9,400	7,800	17,200
1946	300	1,500	8,200	2,200	1/ 200	600	1/ 13,000	18,000	1/ 31,000
1947	600	1,400	4,400	3,900	1/ 500	500	1/ 11,300	15,200	1/ 26,500
1948	500	1,100	3,800	1,500	400	1,000	8,300	12,400	20,700
1949	300	1,200	6,400	1/ 1,700	300	500	1/ 10,400	14,200	1/ 24,600
1950 2/	400	1,200	6,900	2,900	300	600	12,300	1/ 14,200	1/ 26,500
1951 2/	200	900	7,900	3,900	600	600	14,100	3/ (6,700)	20,800

1/ Revised.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Trade estimate--not official.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U. S. Foreign Service officers results of office research, and other information.

UNITED STATES: Exports of dried apricots

(Crop year, July-June)

Country	Average		Annual	
	1941/42-1950/51	1946/47-1950/51	1949-50	1950-51
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Belgium	499	843	884	507
Denmark	7	14	49	2
France	37	26	65	2
Germany	192	320	51	129
Italy	70	15	30	21
Netherlands	106	212	307	393
Norway	35	18	30	28
Sweden	56	56	0	3
Switzerland	71	142	394	204
United Kingdom	1,700	7	1	0
U.S.S.R.	36	0	0	0
Canada	429	495	54	808
Mexico	14	20	4	8
Newfoundland and Labrador	85	102	0	0
Brazil	52	86	115	28
Netherlands East Indies	42	81	33	1/
Other	724	283	77	112
Total	4,155	2,720	2,094	2,245

1/ Less than ½ tons

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of the Census.

and France have been very active in the Spanish market so far this season. Iran reports the market has not been active during August and September but expects it to pick up in October with Germany being the most interested in Iranian apricots. The export of dried apricots from the United States this year is faced with an unusually small pack and the usual postwar hindrances to exports, namely, disturbed economic and political conditions. No doubt there is a need for United States fruit abroad but such questions as dollar exchange, and import licenses, probably will prevent anything more than a postwar average export this season.--By Walter R. Schreiber, based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

INDICATED 1951 WORLD MILK PRODUCTION 1/

Over-all world milk production in 1951 is showing a slight increase compared with 1950 even though production is down in some countries, according to information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Milk output for the year in major producing countries is indicated at approximately 9 percent above prewar.

Increases in milk production are expected to occur in many countries in 1951 and are attributed to increased cow numbers and to higher yield per cow resulting from better and more plentiful feed, especially forage. In Canada, excellent pasture and a higher rate of production per cow may offset the decline in cow numbers and result in milk production at about the level of 1950. In Austria, Belgium, France, Western Germany and Norway, milk production in 1951 will be considerably above that of 1950, due to increased cattle numbers and increased yield per cow resulting from more and better forage and adequate amounts of concentrates. In Switzerland, a slight increase in cattle numbers and an abundance of feed have increased milk production well above 1950 and to levels of burdensome surplus. In New Zealand, pasture conditions were quite favorable and milk production for the crop year is expected to show a marked gain over that of 1950.

Slightly lower milk production in Denmark is expected in 1951 compared with 1950 due to some fodder shortages and a late spring. In Sweden, rate of production continued high, but was not sufficient to offset the decline in cow numbers and milk output will be lower than in 1950. Reduced grain feeding in the Netherlands, due to higher prices, and the late grazing season will be reflected in a decline in milk output in 1951. Bad weather, unsatisfactory prices and some reduction in herds are still hindering output in Ireland,

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1/ A more extensive statement will soon be obtainable as a Foreign Agriculture Circular from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

MILK: Preliminary estimate of 1951 production in important producing countries, with comparisons 1/

Countries		Average 1934-38	1949	1950	1951
		Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Canada	2/	15,284	16,843	16,437	16,500
United States		105,416	122,000	120,600	120,000
Austria	3/	5,602	4,079	4,354	4,650
Belgium		6,790	6,816	6,944	7,050
Czechoslovakia	4/	9,828	5,768	6,500	-
Denmark	5/	11,684	10,789	11,931	11,900
France		33,000	30,671	34,079	36,000
Germany, Western	6/	33,071	24,950	31,151	34,000
Ireland		5,090	5,068	5,296	5,000
Italy	7/	13,750	-	-	-
Netherlands		11,180	11,803	12,617	12,300
Norway	5/	2,954	3,417	3,582	3,600
Sweden	5/	10,238	10,245	10,825	10,700
Switzerland 8/		5,852	5,142	5,534	5,900
United Kingdom		18,424	21,552	23,160	21,500
Australia 9/	10/	11,780	12,968	12,966	12,500
New Zealand 10/		10,176	10,135	10,416	11,000

1/ Cows' milk. 2/ Average 1935-39. 3/ For 1934. 4/ For 1937. 5/ Average 1933-37. 6/ Average 1935-38. 7/ For 1938. 8/ Includes goats' milk. 9/ Excludes milk fed to calves. 10/ Years ending June 30.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated from official statistics, U.S. Foreign Service reports, and other information.-October 29, 1951 while in the United Kingdom the very bad winter and late grazing and a slight downward trend in milk cow numbers, due to more emphasis being placed on the rearing of beef cattle, are expected to result in lower milk production for the year as a whole. In Australia, the output of milk in 1951 is expected to drop below 1950, due to the very dry conditions in the major producing States in the first half of the year. Droughts in Argentina in the second and third quarter depleted pastures and herds and hampered milk production. In the United States, rate of production continued high, but cow numbers showed a slight decline in 1951, and milk output is expected to be somewhat less than in 1950.

This is one of a series of regularly scheduled reports on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service Reports.

WORLD CASTOR BEAN PRODUCTION DOWN SLIGHTLY 1/

World castor bean production in 1951, now estimated at about 480,000 tons, represents a slight decrease from the 1950 level, according to a preliminary estimate based on information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Sharp reductions in Brazil and India, the principal sources of supply, may be nearly offset by a possible increase in production in the Soviet Union and by the castor bean production program initiated this year in the United States. Nevertheless, world availabilities as far as the United States and world trade in general are concerned are expected to be some 20,000 tons short of last year's supply because of the poor crops in Brazil and India. An all-time high in world castor bean output appears to have been attained in 1948 when an estimated 545,000 tons were produced.

The castor plant thrives in most tropical and sub-tropical regions and in many countries of the temperate zone. Because it grows wild and is also cultivated, accurate production statistics are difficult to obtain. However, it is estimated that approximately 80 percent of the world output normally is produced in Brazil, India, and the Soviet Union, though current information on production in the last named country is not available.

Brazil is the world's leading producer of castor beans, having surpassed India since the mid-1930's. A record outturn of 255,000 tons was attained in 1948. This year's production is now estimated at around 135,000 tons, the smallest since 1939. Drought seriously affected the

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1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

CASTOR BEANS: Production in specified countries and the world, average 1935-39, annual 1946-51

(Short tons)

Continent and country	Average 1935-39	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950 1/	1951 1/
NORTH AMERICA							
Mexico	2,769	3,235	3,785	3,398	4,409	4,409	-
Haiti	2/ 700	2,190	3,545	2,713	2,578	3,637	-
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/
Total 4/	3,750	6,000	8,100	6,660	7,560	8,620	33,570
EUROPE							
Bulgaria 5/	224	724	4,240	-	-	-	-
Italy	2/ 3,788	1,678	4,683	3,217	2,432	876	-
Rumania	638	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yugoslavia	492	-	-	860	2,627	-	-
Total 4/	7,165	2,910	11,080	7,390	8,370	5,190	6,810
U.S.S.R.	117,745	-	-	55,110	-	-	-
ASIA							
Iran	6/ 181	6,063	6,614	7,716	8,267	8,267	8,267
Manchuria	2/ 26,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
French Indochina	2/ 5,512	77	-	-	-	-	-
India 7/	127,456	137,760	131,040	132,160	120,960	143,360	118,720
Pakistan 7/	-	424	409	360	0	560	-
Korea 8/	2/ 1,424	1,950	-	1,330	2,084	-	-
Total 4/	168,970	178,990	172,000	174,600	163,600	185,760	160,880
SOUTH AMERICA							
Argentina	8,801	8,188	1,984	7,385	8,598	4,936	-
Brazil	147,996	180,848	201,644	254,793	221,760	154,320	134,480
Colombia	2/ 784	5,133	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	2/6/ 29	1,014	2,866	3,549	4,056	-	-
Total 4/	160,900	196,580	212,900	272,030	240,450	174,180	152,780
AFRICA							
Tanganyika	2/6/ 9	465	1,127	1,553	1,146	2,131	2,155
French West Africa	6/ 1,194	6/ 1,411	6/ 1,225	6/ 1,388	6,614	6/ 709	-
Madagascar	3,439	3,307	6/ 2,642	6/ 3,233	3,858	3,300	-
Mozambique	6/ 1,460	3,642	2,083	4,840	6/ 2,687	6/ 4,450	-
Angola	6/ 4,614	10,803	6/ 4,826	4,409	6,200	6/ 14,019	-
Union of South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	450	1,500
Total 4/	12,900	22,670	26,050	29,150	39,050	47,400	46,460
World total	471,430	435,600	460,150	544,940	514,000	486,200	480,500

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Average of less than 5 years. 3/ For the years shown above no commercial production other than for seed except in 1951. Production in 1951 has not been estimated officially but is expected to approximate 20,000 - 30,000 tons. 4/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 5/ Beginning with 1946 figures include Southern Dobrudja. 6/ Exports; production figures not available. 7/ Prior to 1946 figures for India include Pakistan. 8/ Beginning with 1946 figures are for South Korea only.

United States Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Fats and Oils Division. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of United States Foreign Service officers, results of office research, or other information. Figures for 1946 to date are not comparable with prewar figures because of boundary changes.

harvest in Northeast Brazil where over two-thirds of the crop normally is produced. Weather in South Brazil was favorable throughout the season, however, and a good crop reportedly was harvested in that area.

Brazilian castor beans usually are grown on small or isolated farms, commonly in conjunction with coffee, corn, or other crops, and considerable quantities grow wild. For this reason and because of the transportation problems which result in large stocks remaining in the interior from one season to the next awaiting shipment to ports, it is difficult to estimate production in any one season.

Bahia was the principal producing State prior to 1944 when Sao Paulo took the lead, continuing in this position through 1947. In 1948 Bahia held first place. Preliminary estimates for 1951 indicate the same volume of production in these 2 States. It is possible that the drought may have caused Bahia's output to drop to second place.

India was the world's principal producer of castor beans prior to 1936 with a possible record outturn of 169,000 tons in 1933. Since then it has ranked next to Brazil. The 1951 crop, however, amounted to only 118,720 tons, the lowest outturn since 1942. Decreases from 1950 in acreage and production reportedly occurred mainly in Hyderabad, the leading area of production, and were the result of failure of rains in parts of the State. Other important producing States are Madras and Bombay.

The Soviet Union ranks third as a producer of castor beans. Prewar production averaged approximately 120,000 tons; output in 1948, according to one unofficial source, was about 55,000 tons. Current data are not available, but production is believed to have increased in 1950 and again in 1951.

The United States, the world's leading importer and consumer of castor beans and oil, has undertaken a program to encourage domestic production of castor beans in order to assure that the supply of castor oil will be sufficient for national defense. No official estimates are available at present but a harvest of approximately 20,000 to 30,000 tons is expected from a planted area of around 84,000 acres under contract on irrigated land in California, Texas, Arizona, and Oklahoma, and on dry land in Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas.

During the nineteenth century large quantities of castor beans were produced in the United States, chiefly in Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma. In response to the demand for aircraft lubricants, several thousand tons of seed were produced in the Southern States in 1918-19. Since then production in the United States has been negligible except for a limited output in recent years largely on an experimental basis to develop seed best suited to conditions in the United States.

Relatively minor quantities of castor beans are grown in many other areas of the world. Mexico's production in 1949 and 1950 is estimated at 4,400 tons. The bulk of the output is in the State of Oaxaca. Haiti produced 2,600 and 3,600 tons in the same years, respectively. Castor beans grow in many parts of the island with the greatest concentration on the North Coast.

Italy's 1950 crop dropped to less than 900 tons compared with an average of around 3,000 the 5 previous years. Some 2,000 to 3,000 tons of beans probably are grown in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia and a smaller quantity in Rumania.

Manchuria produced an average of about 27,000 tons prewar. Iran reported a harvest of 8,300 tons this season or an outturn on a level with the crops of the past 2 years.

Production in Argentina amounts to roughly 5,000-8,000 tons annually, about sufficient to meet domestic requirements for castor oil. The principal producing Provinces are Entre Rios, Corrientes, and Chaco. Ecuador's output, most of which is exported to the United States, has averaged 4,000 to 5,000 tons in recent years and Colombia's probably about the same. Paraguay reported a crop of 2,200 tons this season.

Angola and Ethiopia appear to be the leading African producers. Total output in Angola has not been reported, but 14,000 tons were exported in 1950. Data concerning Ethiopian output is limited but the January 1951 harvest reportedly amounted to 13,000 tons, some 4,000 of which was expected to be available for export. Total production statistics for Mozambique and French West Africa are not available, but exports in 1950 were 4,450 and 709 tons, respectively. In Madagascar, 3,300 tons of beans were produced in 1950. Reports from Tanganyika and the Union of South Africa place 1951 output at 2,150 and 1,500 tons, respectively.--By Helen Francis, based in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

TOBACCO

CHILE'S TOBACCO PRODUCTION AND MANUFACTURING HIGHER; IMPORTS LOWER

Chile's 1951-52 tobacco production is preliminarily estimated at about 6 percent above 1950-51, according to P.M. Davenport, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Santiago. Imports of leaf during January-July 1951 are estimated at 36 percent below the same 1950 period. Domestic manufacture of cigarettes during 1950 was considerably higher than 1949.

The country's 1951-52 tobacco production is forecast at 17.0 million pounds compared with 16.0 million pounds in 1950-51 and 16.8 million pounds in 1949-50. This season's acreage planted to tobacco is estimated at 8,265 acres compared with 8,897 acres in 1950-51 and 9,726 acres in 1949-50. Yield per acre for 1951-52 is tentatively estimated at 2,057 pounds. This compares with 1,798 pounds per acre in 1950-51 and 1,728 pounds per acre in 1949-50. The 1951-52 leaf crop is expected to consist of about 12.1 million pounds of Paraguayan type leaf, 4.0 million pounds of Havana type, about 850,000 pounds of Virginia flue-cured type, and 150,000 pounds of Burley. The 1950-51 crop was made up of 10.4 million pounds of Paraguayan type leaf, 4.9 million Havana type, 626,000 pounds of Virginia flue-cured and 68,300 pounds of Burley.

Leaf imports during January-July 1951 totaled 263,424 pounds compared with 410,056 pounds in the same 1950 period. Cuba, the most important source of leaf during the 1951 period, supplied 219,573 pounds, or 83 percent of all leaf; the United States, the only other source, supplied the remaining 43,851 pounds, or 17 percent. Imports of all manufactured tobacco products during the first 7 months of 1951 also declined sharply when compared with the corresponding 1950 period. Cigarette imports declined from 4,850 pounds in the 1950 period to 1,144 pounds in 1951; cigar imports declined from 8,818 pounds during the first 7 months of 1950 to 3,417 pounds in the same 1951 period, and smoking tobacco declined from 2,865 pounds in 1950 to 858 pounds in 1951. The United States, the most important source of cigarettes during 1951, supplied 790 pounds, or 69 percent; the United Kingdom, the second most important 1951 source, supplied 337 pounds, or 29 percent. The United States supplied 682 pounds, or 79 percent, of smoking tobacco during January-July 1951, while Cuba supplied most of the remaining 21 percent. Cuba supplied practically all Chile's 1951 cigar imports.

Cigarette production during the 1950 calendar year totaled 547.5 million packages (each package contains 10 cigarettes) or 9 percent higher than the 501.7 million packages manufactured during 1949. Cigar production during 1950 totaled over 3.7 million cigars compared with nearly 3.5 million in 1949. The manufacture of smoking tobacco decreased to 3.2 million packages in 1950 as compared with 3.4 million packages in 1949.

TROPICAL PRODUCTS

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC'S 1951-52 COFFEE CROP LARGER

Total coffee production in the Dominican Republic is tentatively forecast at 400,000 bags for the 1951-52 crop year, according to H.R. Zerbel, American Embassy, Ciudad, Trujillo. This compares with a total output of about 330,000 bags in 1950-51, 351,000 bags in 1949-50, and a prewar (1935-36 to 1939-40) annual average of 347,000 bags. Domestic consumption is estimated currently at about 100,000 bags annually, so the 1951-52 crop should provide around 300,000 bags of coffee for export to foreign markets.

Some effort is being made to export more coffee to Europe, but the bulk of the 1951-52 coffee shipments will go to the United States.

The outlook for the Dominican Republic's coffee industry is very good. Production should total between 375,000 and 500,000 bags annually during the next 5 years, with about three-fourths of the total output being exported as green or roasted coffee. The coffee industry has an adequate labor supply, the number of coffee trees is at a record high level, and official encouragement and aid is being given to coffee growers.

BRAZILIAN 1951-52 CACAO PRODUCTION HIGHER

Brazil's production of cacao beans in 1951-52 (May to April) is expected to total about 325 million pounds if weather conditions continue favorable, according to G. Hasselman, American Consulate, Bahia. This is substantially higher than the 1950-51 production of 300 million pounds, but it falls short of the record output of 357 million pounds in 1949-50. Production averaged 264 million pounds in the prewar period, 1935-36 to 1939-40.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

DANISH HOG NUMBERS TO REVERSE DOWNWARD TREND

Hog numbers in Denmark, according to the September 8, 1951 census, give indications of reversing the downward trend which began after the postwar peak of 3,627,000 head was reached in November 1950.

The September, 1951, census showed a total hog population of 3,277,000 head which is 77,000 head or 2.4 percent more than in July of this year. Sows to farrow for the first time were increased by 3,000 and other sows to farrow by 15,000 head. This increase was brought about by expectations of higher bacon prices from the United Kingdom which were realized in the recent negotiation of the bacon agreement. If the census had taken place about one week later the number of sows would undoubtedly have been higher.

DENMARK: Hog numbers on September 8, 1951, with comparison

Date	Sows		Suckling pigs	Pigs and slaughter hogs	Total 1/
	Bred	Total			
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
May 20, 1950	273	374	637	2,127	3,150
July 15, 1950	267	401	858	1,936	3,208
September 9, 1950	268	410	879	2,138	3,441
May 4, 1951	239	357	679	2,173	3,221
July 14, 1951	211	340	799	2,049	3,200
September 8, 1951	229	353	732	2,180	3,277

1/ Includes boars.

Compiled from official sources.

As a result of the bacon agreement the producers' price of hogs was increased by 26 øre (1.7 U.S. cents per pound), from 4.14 kroner to 4.40 kroner per kilo (27.2 to 28.9 cents per pound) slaughtered weight, as of September 3, 1951. At the same time the weight limit of 60-72 kilos (132-159 pounds) for slaughtered hogs was changed to 60-75 kilos (132-165 pounds) slaughtered weight.

The penalties for overweight range from 10 to 40 øre per kilo (0.6 cents to 2.6 cents per pound) slaughtered weight, while the penalties for underweight remained unchanged.

RENEWAL OF MEAT SHIPMENTS TO UNITED KINGDOM

According to a trade source, meat shipments from Argentina to the United Kingdom, which were discontinued last August, are being resumed immediately. A quota of 10,000 long tons (22.4 million pounds) has been established for shipment between now and the end of November, and another 10,000 tons is expected for December. Current shipments will include beef and offal, and a substantial quantity of mutton and lamb.

IRAN WOOL PRODUCTION BACK TO PREWAR

Total production of shorn and pulled wool in Iran in 1951 is now set at about 35 million pounds, grease basis, nearly up to the 1936-40 average of 36 million pounds and about 3 million pounds greater than 1950 output. This indicates full recovery from the losses in sheep incurred in the severe winter of 1948-49.

Iran normally consumes domestically about two-thirds of their production with the balance entering world trade. Wool produced in Iran is chiefly of the carpet types and in the period before World War II was exported largely to U.S.S.R. and other European countries, with only a very small amount coming directly to the United States. Since the war however, larger amounts have been coming to the United States and in the 11 month period ending July 23, 1951, about 6.5 million pounds or 57 percent of all the wool exported from Iran was destined for the United States.

The 6.5 million pounds of wool shipped to the United States from Iran is entirely carpet wool and represents only about 4 percent of imports of that type wool and only about 1 percent of all wool that the United States imported in 1950/51.

The Netherlands took the next greatest amount--about 17 percent and Germany, third with about 12 percent. U.S.S.R. received no wool during the 11 month period but it is believed that that country purchased about 2 million pounds during the past summer and that delivery has been made by this time. The trade in Iran estimates that there was about 8.5 million pounds available for export on October 1, 1951.

UNITED KINGDOM TO STOCKPILE WOOL

The Ministry of Materials has announced that it is planning to acquire up to 40 million pounds (clean) of raw wool in the 1951/52 wool selling season ending June 1952. This is in accordance with the general policy of stockpiling important raw materials.

Purchases will be made evenly throughout the period and will be spread widely both as to origin, grades and types within the sterling area. The program of wool purchases will be kept under continuous review in the light of developments in wool market. It is not expected that in view of the relative smallness of the quantities involved and the range of the spread over grades, types, etc. these purchases will cause any disturbance to the market.

URUGUAY'S WOOL PRODUCTION MAKES NEW GAIN

The Uruguayan wool clip for the season beginning this month is now estimated at about 195 million pounds, grease basis, compared with a revised estimate of about 180 million pounds in the 1950-51 season. Carry-over from the previous season of about 15 million pounds will take care of domestic consumption leaving an amount equal to the new clip available for export.

About 50 percent of Uruguay's wool is 60's and finer, and about 42 percent falls between 50's and 58's, types which are very desireable for United States mills. In the past season the United States received about 80 percent of Uruguay's exports or about 23 percent of total United States imports of apparel wool.

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

AUSTRALIA EXPECTS SMALLER WHEAT CROP

The 1951-52 wheat crop in Australia is tentatively forecast at about 160 million bushels, according to a recent report from the American Consulate at Sydney. At that figure the outturn would be the smallest since 1946-47 and about 10 percent below the 1950-51 crop of 183 million bushels. The reduction from last year's crop is attributed to reduced acreage, with little change in yields expected.

The current acreage sown to wheat for grain is estimated at 10.6 million acres, compared with 11.8 million a year ago and 13 million during the 5 years ended 1938-39. At that low figure the current acreage would be the smallest since 1944-45. Wheat acreage has declined steadily since the postwar record of 13.9 million acres in 1947-48. The further decline this year was caused by economic factors and adverse weather conditions, according to reports.

The decline has been particularly marked in New South Wales, being 46 percent below the peak year, whereas the country's total is down about 24 percent. Wheat acreage in Victoria and South Australia has also declined in the past 4 seasons. Acreage in Western Australia, in contrast, shows a moderate increase during that period. Acreage in Queensland has also increased.

The wheat crop entered the spring season (September) in variable condition but was generally satisfactory except in Queensland and northern New South Wales, where dryness has continued since seeding time. Harvesting gets underway in November. On a regional basis the outlook in mid-October was reported as follows.

Average or above average yields are expected in New South Wales, normally the ranking producer. Despite the reduced acreage, the outturn was expected to be about the same as the 1950-51 harvest if reasonably favorable weather continues till harvest. The harvest in Victoria is expected to be somewhat smaller than last year's large crop, because of unfavorable weather.

Yields in South Australia are expected to be less than last year. The less favorable outlook for yields together with reduced acreage may bring total production in that State about 20 percent below the harvest last year. Production in Western Australia is expected to be near the large outturn there last year. Acreage was maintained at last year's level and yield prospects are relatively favorable.

Prospects point to a substantial reduction in the Queensland harvest. This less important producing State has expanded acreage somewhat above the prewar figure, though it is not up to the record level of a year ago. Continued dryness there until late September, stunted growth of the crop and caused some fields to be fed off to stock.

FATS AND OILS

CANADA'S OILSEED CROPS SHOW EXPANSION

Canada's 1951 oilseed crops are considerably larger than last year, reports Philip C. Habib, American Embassy, Ottawa. Flaxseed production is officially estimated at 9,895,000 bushels from 1,112,200 acres compared with 4,686,000 bushels from 560,000 acres in 1950. However, it is expected that poor weather late in the season reduced current yields slightly so that final production of 9,700,000 bushels may be more realistic.

The marketing situation and outlook for flaxseed in Canada has changed markedly since 1949. There was a heavy carry-over of almost 11 million bushels at the beginning of the 1949-50 crop year, but with a small crop and good sales stocks on August 1, 1950, were down to about 4.5 million bushels. Most of this was sold and moved before the 1950 crop came in. With a 1950 crop of only about 4.7 million bushels, the Canadian flaxseed situation became quite tight. Crushers found it difficult to obtain sufficient seed to keep in operation, and for the first time since 1939, substantial quantities of flaxseed were imported. Almost 1 million bushels were purchased from the United States during the crop year 1950-51.

The current crop year began with a small carry-over of 1,163,000 bushels, most of which will be crushed by the time the 1951 crop moves to market. With a good crop coming in, however, the Canadian flaxseed supply situation is considerably better than it was last year.

Domestic requirements are estimated at around 6 million bushels, which would leave about 5 million bushels for export during the 1951-52 crop year and for carry-over at the end of the year. On the basis of a carry-over on August 1, 1952, about equal to this year, around 4 million bushels will be available for export.

The average sales price for the 1950-51 crop was about $4.42 per bushel for No. 1 C.W. Fort William. Recent prices have been running below this level, with quotations for the week ending October 13 averaging $4.33 for the same grade.

Canadian soybean acreage and production have established new records this year. An area of 176,100 acres, 24 percent larger than in 1950, has produced an estimated 3,962,000 bushels of beans compared with 3,323,000 in 1950. Soybean acreage continues to be confined to the Province of Ontario. Early maturing varieties are being used and plantings are being extended to central and eastern Ontario in addition to the primary area in the southwestern part of the Province. Combine harvesting is general, and the crop has been introduced widely into the rotational pattern of Ontario farming. With better varieties, favorable prices, and an expanding market, interest in soybean production has grown.

The marketing situation and outlook for Canadian soybeans continues to be excellent. With the margarine industry operating at a higher level than last year, when 94 million pounds were produced, the Canadian market continues to absorb all of the domestic soybean production. In 1950, Canadian soybean production was still less than half of total requirements.

It is estimated that 8 million bushels of soybeans were crushed in Canada during the 1950-51 crop year, compared with 5.5 million in 1949-50. This figure probably will be exceeded in 1951-52.

Soybean imports for domestic crushing during the 1950-51 crop year, almost all from the United States, totaled about 4.7 million bushels, and are expected to be about the same in 1951-52.

Soybean prices in Canada follow the United States market very closely. Crushers pay the equivalent of the United States price as modified by freight differentials and currency exchange.

The 1951 sunflower seed acreage is unofficially and tentatively estimated at 21,500 acres, all in Manitoba. This compares with 26,000 acres in 1950 and the record of 60,000 acres in 1949. Although the lateness of the planting season this year led farmers to shift some acreage to coarse grains, production is expected to be about 10,750,000 pounds, an increase from the 9,880,000 pounds produced in 1950. Yields were very low in 1950 so that in spite of the reduction in acreage, more nearly normal yields this year will result in a larger crop.

Sunflower seed is grown for processing in a farmer-owned plant in Altona, Manitoba, and the producers have an interest in growing enough seed to insure plant operations. The plant has increased its capacity and is producing a refined salad oil as well as crude oil. The cooperative plant is paying growers an initial payment of 5 cents per pound for their seed this year compared with 4 cents in 1950.

Rapeseed acreage is tentatively estimated at 7,000 acres compared with 1,400 acres harvested in 1950, 20,000 in 1949 and 80,000 in 1948. A crop of 3,850,000 pounds is expected this year.

Rapeseed was originally introduced into Saskatchewan in 1943 to meet needs for marine-engine lubricating oil. A processing plant was established at Moose Jaw and the crop was widely grown. The oil was not accepted for edible purposes in Canada although it was shipped to Europe for use in margarine and shortening manufacture. With dollar difficulties, European countries could not buy the rapeseed oil that Canada was capable of producing and without a domestic market, the crop practically disappeared in 1950. No rapeseed was crushed during the 1950-51 year.

The crop was planted on an increased acreage this year under the stimulus of a dealer who entered into contracts with growers, in anticipation of finding a European market. Although the Moose Jaw plant has been dismantled and moved, it is reported that seed will be crushed in the Saskatoon plant of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool and it is expected that the product will move almost exclusively to Western Europe.

The fate of rapeseed production in Canada seems to depend on the disposition of this year's crop. The crop grows well in Saskatchewan and if the oil can be sold in Europe or if the prejudice against its use in Canada can be overcome, then rapeseed could become a stable crop, grown on a small acreage each year.

ARGENTINE ANIMAL FAT EXPORTS CONTINUE SMALL

Exports of lard, tallow, and primer jus from Argentina during the second quarter of 1951, totaling 1,325 short tons, were only 15 percent of the volume exported in the first quarter of the year, reports S. Baxter, American Embassy, Buenos Aires. January-June shipments of 9,534 tons compare with 45,877 tons in the corresponding half of 1950.

Lard exports of 4,585 tons during January-June 1951 were down sharply from last year's 21,220 tons. Italy continues as principal purchaser this year followed by Peru and Belgium. This year's combined volume of tallow and primer jus shipments of 3,055 and 1,894 tons, respectively, was but one-fifth of the total of 17,572 and 7,085 tons exported in January-June 1950. The United Kingdom was sent 2,125 tons and Finland 1,361 tons.

During July 1951 animal fat shipments consisted of only 132 tons of tallow, and in August 2,403 tons of lard and 395 tons of tallow were exported.

Trade sources advise that there are at present no exportable surpluses of tallow and primer jus. Quotations for these commodities during September continued nominal, with lard quoted on September 28 at 4.20 pesos per kilo (25.4 cents per pound) f.o.b. Buenos Aires, in pine casks.

MISCELLANEOUS

CULTIVATION OF INDUSTRIAL CROPS NOW COMPULSORY IN HUNGARY

Farmers in designated areas in Hungary may be compelled, under a decree promulgated September 16, 1951, to plant a specified percentage of their tillable land to industrial crops such as cotton, flax, hemp, tobacco, sugar beets, soybeans, and castor beans. The percentages are based on the amount of tillable land on a farm, ranging from 8 percent for those with less than 7 acres up to 20 percent for those with 36 or more acres.

Only in exceptional cases may permission be given for the growing of industrial crops outside the designated districts. Heretofore, such crops have been grown under contract with the Government in areas with favored natural conditions but this is the first time Hungarian farmers have been compelled to devote a minimum percentage of their land to them. This decree adds another hardship to independent farming already burdened with compulsory deliveries of food and feed crops to the Government at fixed low prices.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBER

COTTON MILL CONSUMPTION IN CANADA REDUCED

Consumption of cotton by mills in Canada experienced a seasonal decline during the employee-vacation months of July and August (28,000 bales each month) but did not regain the pre-vacation level in September. Consumption in that month amounted to only 33,000 bales compared with an average of 42,000 for the 10 months prior to July 1951. Reduced consumption in September was attributed mainly to increased imports of cotton goods (mostly unbleached) from the United States at reduced prices and to a lag in the expected placement of military orders.

COTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on world markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1951	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound	
					Spot quotation	Export and intermediate taxes
Alexandria		Kanter				
Ashmouni, Good........	10-25	99.05 lbs.	Tallari	84.00	48.69	2.95
Ashmouni, FGF..........	"	"	"	77.25	44.78	2.95
Karnak, Good...........	"	"	"	120.25	69.70	2.95
Karnak, FGF............	"	"	"	102.75	59.56	2.95
Bombay		Candy				
Jarila, Fine...........	"	784 lbs.	Rupee	1/ 820.00	21.83	21.30
Broach Vijay, Fine.....	"	"	"	1/ 925.00	24.62	21.30
Karachi		Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine....	10-24	82.28 lbs.	"	86.00	31.53	13.85
289F Sind, SG, Fine....	"	"	"	90.00	33.00	13.85
289F Punjab, SG, Fine..	"	"	"	99.00	36.30	13.85
Buenos Aires		Metric ton				
Type B.................	10-25	2204.6 lbs.	Peso	8200.00	74.39	6.94
Lima		Sp. quintal				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2....	10-23	101.4 lbs.	Sol	520.00	33.38	11.28
Tanguis, Type 5........	"	"	"	2/ 495.00	31.78	9.64
Pima, Type 1...........	"	"	"	700.00	44.94	21.77
Recife		Arroba				
Mata, Type 4...........	10-25	33.07 lbs.	Cruzeiro	430.00	70.74	2.4% ad valorem
Sertao, Type 5.........	"	"	"	(not quoted)		
Sertao, Type 4.........	"	"	"	550.00	90.49	" "
Sao Paulo						
Sao Paulo, Type 5......	"	"	"	342.00	56.27	3.0% ad valorem
Torreon		Sp. quintal				
Middling, 15/16".......		101.4 lbs.	Peso			
Houston-Galveston-New Orleans av.Mid. 15/16"	"	Pound	Cent	XXXXX	37.07	-----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

1/ Ceiling price.

2/ Nominal.